

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
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The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the County, is published every Saturday morning, at the **new price** of **\$2** per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

AN ESCAPE FROM CAPTIVITY.—The Herald announces the arrival in this city of James Gammell, one of the "sympathizers" who were taken in Canada, and condemned to death, but had their sentence commuted to transportation. The account says:

Gammell and eleven others were sent out from England, in the ship Canton, to Hobart Town, on the 22d of September, 1839, and reached there January 16th, 1840. They were all sent one hundred miles into the interior to work on the great road leading across the island from Hobart Town to Launceston. Here they worked in **irons** for two years. After that Lord John Russell sent out orders to mitigate their condition. They then received each a "ticket of leave," and were allowed to work at their respective trades, on their own account, but still to be kept confined to the interior, and never allowed to go to any seaport on the island.

Gammell, however, was allowed a pass by the magistrate of the district to go to Hobart Town, to get a model for a stamp machine; and, by the assistance of some American sailors then at Hobart Town, made his escape on board an American ship, and reached this city in fine health and spirits last Wednesday, being the first of the American prisoners who has made his escape from Van Dieman's Land.

He wishes us to state that the following American prisoners have died since he went out:

Peter Williams, of United States; Alexander M'Leod, Gerard Van Camp, of Canada; John James M'Miller, do; Mr. Frost, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mr. Curtis.

The following have been sent to work in the coal mines for two years, for trying to make their escape from the island:—Lucus W. Miller, Chastampe; Joseph Stewart, New-York; W. Reynolds, do; Horace Cooley, London, U. C.; Mr. Murray, do; Jacob Paddock, Kingston.

In these coal mines there are 100 men at work. Gammell says that he left 75 prisoners still there of the patriot party, mostly United States citizens, and all in bondage, employed by released convicts in various trades. A man named Notage, of Ohio, was killed in blasting a rock.

HENRY A. WISE AND THE DISTRIBUTION LAW.—The following is an extract from a speech in honor of Henry Clay made by Mr. Wise, in Virginia, in Nov. 1839:

"He (Mr. Clay) proposes his great **Land Bill**—great I say; for all the other States especially, without injustice or injury to the new—to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, to be applied by them, as they see proper, to all the great objects of moral and physical improvement; a measure which insures equal benefits to all the States, and benefits not to be calculated in extent or value, without the least violence to the Constitution, and in exact conformity to the patriotic grant of Virginia of this heritage of domain to the common benefit of the Union."

In a speech made in the House of Representatives on Thursday the 16th, the same gentleman is reported in the Washington papers to have said:

"He might see some good in Protection; but he could see no good—nothing but bribery, corruption and ruin—in the Distribution Act. He wanted neither a high Tariff nor Distribution; but though he was an anti-tariff man, he would agree to give some protection, rather than retain the Distribution Act. He would rather see some portion of the country benefited, than the whole country injured."

ABOLITION IN OHIO.—We learn from the Mount Vernon (Ohio) papers, that the Anti-Slavery State Convention recently held there was considerably divided upon the subject of **political action**—many among the Abolitionists refusing to co-operate in such movement, and that after the first Convention was through with its business, and had adjourned, a number of those present, proceeded to organize themselves into a distinct body, seceding from the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, and discarding all political action. The Mount Vernon Banner says the disturbances on Wednesday evening, "kept them from splitting all to flinders. The first convention broke up in three parties, and would have broken up into a dozen if let alone."

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY
By JAS. F. WADDELL, Wiley & Putnam.

This is an excellent work upon a most important subject. The art of cultivating the Earth, though depending for its perfection upon principles of pure science, has not received that careful study which its high importance demands. This little book is calculated to be of great service to the practical agriculturist. It is printed very neatly and is sold at the low price of fifty cents.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The commissioners of Common Schools, constituting a Board of Education for the city of New-York, elected under the new school law, held their first meeting this morning, in the chamber of the Assistant Aldermen. The meeting commenced at 9 o'clock. George W. Strong, Esq. of the First Ward, was appointed Chairman pro tem. and Horace Holden, Esq. Secretary. There were thirty-nine members of the Board present. George W. Strong was afterward elected President of the Board, and John A. Stuart, Secretary.

A committee of three, of which P. W. Engs is Chairman, was charged with the preparation of a set of rules and orders for governing the proceedings of the Board. A communication from the acting deputy superintendent of common schools was announced, but laid on the table without being read; the Board desiring to have a digest of the school laws applicable to the city and county of New-York before them, previous to the transaction of any further business. Messrs. Strong, (the President) Sloman, and Johnson, were appointed a committee to prepare a digest of the laws referred to, and report the same at the next meeting of the Board, to be called at the order of the President. Adjourned.

[Com. Adv.]

REMOVAL OF WHIG POSTMASTERS.—The Whigs of Otsego County have been surprised and grieved by the recent removal of several Whig Postmasters, who received their appointments from Mr. Granger, the late Postmaster General. We have hoped that these changes had resulted from causes other than a determination, on the part of the Administration, to prescribe men to whom that Administration is indebted for its existence. But if a rumor which now reaches us, which removes Mr. Barber, the Postmaster at Cooperstown, and appoints a Loco-Foco in his place, should prove true, further forbearance could neither be endured nor tolerated. But we will not venture any remark upon a rumor which we hope will prove unfounded. [Alb. Eve. Jour.]

RECORDS, BUT TRUE.—The Angelica Reporter records a death by suicide:

"Wm. Warrall, of Pittsford, Monroe county, killed himself a few days since, by cutting off the main artery in his arm. By this deed he rid the world of a drunkard, and rendered six children pauperless."

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & MCRLATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

VOL. II. NO. 66.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1842.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

The editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE, Residence, 26 Leonard-street.

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We return our thanks to the Editors of those Papers who have spoken of our doctrines, and made known to the public the existence of the noble system of Association discovered by Fourier—a system which will secure the Happiness and Elevation of Man. We appeal to them in behalf of the poor, the suffering and the down-trodden, who cannot plead their own cause, to aid in spreading our system, and they will surely meet with a reward for doing so good and noble a work. We have a great undertaking to carry on, a hard battle to fight, and we want aid and support. Will they not do for the cause all they can? Among the Papers which we know as having spoken of us favorably and made extracts from the Tribune, we will mention the Cincinnati Messenger, Elevator, Schenectady Cabinet, Vermont Telegraph, Canfieldian, Jefferson, Co. N. Y., Troy Budget, Utica Evening News, Michigan State Journal, Lapeer Freeman, Indiana Northern Indiana, Newark Gazette, Newark, Ohio; Madison County Eagle, New-York.

ECONOMICS in Granaries, Cellars, Fuel, Transportation, &c.

We are astonished when we pass a few moments in drawing a picture of the enormous profits which would result from an assemblage of three or four hundred families inhabiting a large and noble edifice, in which they would find suits of rooms at various prices, covered communication, tables at different prices, varied functions,—in short, every thing that could abridge, facilitate and give a charm to Industry.

In going into details, we will first examine the advantages of Association in granaries and cellars. The three hundred granaries or barns, which three hundred farming families now require, would be replaced by a vast granary divided into special compartments for each kind of grain, and even for each variety. All advantages of dryness, ventilation and locality, could be observed and attended to—advantages which the farmer cannot now think of: for often his house and barns are badly situated for the preservation of his produce. An Association of two thousand persons would always make choice of the most favorable location in every respect for its Edifice or rural Palace. The expense of walls, doors, frame-work, machinery, precautions against fire, insects, &c. of this vast granary, would not cost one-tenth part of what three hundred barns, at best but defectively constructed, now do. Ten doors and windows only would be necessary where, with the present system, three hundred are required, and every thing else in proportion.

It is above all in precautions against fire and other accidental waste, that the profits become colossal. All measures of public security are impracticable with three hundred families, some being too poor to take necessary precautions, others too careless or indifferent. We frequently hear of whole towns having been consumed by the imprudence of a single family. Precautions against insects, rats, &c. become illusive also, because there is no joint action between these families. If by great care one farmer destroys the rats in his granaries, is he soon assailed by those of the neighboring barns and fields, that have not been cleared of them, for the want of a system of general cooperation, which is impossible with the present system.

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